

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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For the National Era.

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GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

No. 17.

EDINBURGH, October 1, 1852.

DEAR M.—I left Belfast on the morning of the 23d of September, with Mr. and Miss Beggs, our young tons in Scotland. We landed at Ardrosson, a port of no particular note, and from thence took the railway to Ayr. This last is a fine, flourishing town, but aside from the "sea brig" containing no objects of peculiar interest associated with Burns. Here we took a droskey, and drove over to the old parish of Alloway. I cannot tell you how sadly I missed you from my side, my dear M.—, when approaching, with the true spirit of a pilgrim, the birthplace and noble home of Lowland Scotland's whose sweetest songs I had learned from your lips, almost with my cradle-hymns. As I gazed around on the scenes once dear and familiar to his eyes, my heart, if not all-glow with its earliest poetic enthusiasm, acknowledged a deep sympathy for, and did honor to, him who, while his soul was lifted into the divine air of poesy, withdrew not his heart from his fellows—who shared humbly in their humble fortunes, and felt intensely their simple joys and bitter sorrows—who, while all the world was passing him by, pursued his wants and poverty, proud and free, and nobly independent—who, amid all his follies and errors, acknowledged God and revered purity.

The cottage in which Burns was born, and which his father built, was originally what is here called a "clay biggin" consisting only of two small apartments on the ground-floor—a kitchen and sitting-room. The kitchen has a recess for a bed, and here the poet first opened his eyes upon the wondrous magical world. This room, it is supposed, was the scene of "The Cotter's Saturday Night." I was somewhat disappointed to find this cottage standing on the road, and that it had been cut off, and whitewashed out of all character and venerableness. It is now occupied as an ale-house, which beseemeth it little as the scene of the beautiful religious poem above named. A few rods from the door stands the "auld hand-kirk" of Burns, in which we witnessed the services of John O'Shea, and his daring observation of Old Nick and the witches, "as they appeared when enjoying themselves." This is a picturesque, roofless, rafterless edifice, in a good state of preservation. In the pleasant old church-yard rests the father of the poet, beneath the tombstone erected and inscribed by one whose days should have been "long in the land" according to the promise, for Burns truly honored his father and his mother.

From the kirk, we went to the monument, which stands on the summit of the eastern bank of the Doon, and near to the "auld brig," on the "key-stone" of which poor Tam O' Shanter was delivered from his weird pursuers, and his gray mare "Meggy" met with a loss irreparable. This monument, of which the prints give you a very good idea, is of graceful proportions and a graceful style of architecture. The great mass of it, though small in weight, is composed of rough stones, large and small, and made more beautiful by hosts of rare and lovely flowers. There seemed to me something popularly and touchingly fitting in thus surrounding an edifice, sacred to the genius of Burns, with the leafy boughs of the birds he loved, in whose songs alone would his tuneful memory live, and with the sweetness and brightness of flowers from whose glowing hearts he would have drawn deep meanings of love and pure breathings of passion, or on whose frail, fragile boughs he would have rested his head, while the leaves, laden with dew and meekness, and teachings of the wondrous wisdom of Him who planted the daisy on the lonely hillside, and the poet in a weary world—the one to delight the eyes, the other to charm and cheer the souls, of his creatures.

Within the monument, we saw that most touching relic of Burns, the Bible which he gave to "Highland Mary" at their solemn betrothal. It is in two volumes. On the flyleaf of the first, in the handwriting of the poet, the text reads: "Aye, I am thy man by nae faither, I am thy Lord." In the second, "Thou shant not forsware thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths." In both volumes is the name of Burns, with his Mason's mark, and in one is a lock of Mary's own beautiful golden hair—a soft, glossy curl, which in that last tender parting may have been smoothed down by the caressing hand, may have been waved in the breath, or laid against the breast of the poet.

The view from the summit of the monument is exceeding beautiful and interesting, embracing as it does many of the scenes of the life and song of Burns. The scenery of Ayr is not grand, surely, nor strikingly picturesque; but this view is lovely, quiet, and pleasant, beyond description—truly a smiling landscape.

Perhaps something was owing to the rich sunshine and soft air of the day, and more to the wondrous beauty of the surrounding country, than to have felt a more exquisite sense of beauty, a delight more deep and delicious, though shadowed with sad and regretful memories, than while sitting, or strrolling on the lovely banks of the Doon, half charmed by elevated fancy with the hope that I might see the rustic poet leaning over the picturesque "auld brig," following with his great dark, dreamy eyes the winding of the stream below, or, while sitting, finding myself revolving in a clear deep blue, and fair drowsing clouds above, or, perchance, walking slowly on the shore coming down from the pleasant "Brass o' Ballochmyle," musing, with folded arms and drooping head, on "the bonnie lass" who had unconsciously strayed across the path of a poet, and changed upon immortality. The Doon seemed to roll by with the melody of a soft, well-ordered hotel, where we were exceedingly comfortable—a far better inn, surely, than the one at this place, on which Burns perpetrated this witty and wicked epigram:

"Aye, we'll go to the 'auld Brig'—
And we'll get a guid rest there."

This view, of course, is but a partial feature of the place, after the summer, which is certainly very beautiful.

It is truly a princely residence in site and surroundings, though the castle itself is built neither in a style of feudal grandeur nor modern elegance. After dinner, we visited the Castle, took a stroll through the noble park, and ascended a hill nearly eight hundred feet high—in all, a walk of over five miles. The next morning proved a fine day, and we were obliged to take a close airing round the head of Loch Long, through Glen Croe, past the head of Loch Long to Tarbet, on Loch Lomond. The weather cleared up so that we were able to have a little stroll by the lake in the evening; and the next morning, which was clear and bright, we walked before breakfast over to Loch Long, where we took a drive along the shore in a peculiar indescribable way, a mile or two from the castle, down to the head of Loch Long, through Glen Croe, past the head of Loch Long to Tarbet, on Loch Lomond. 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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1852.

LOCAL AGENTS.—We have just addressed a private circular to those of our friends who have, by act or word, signified their willingness to act as local agents for the *Era*. The time for renewing our list generally, is approaching, and a large number of subscriptions will expire on the 1st December.

But they will please read the circular, and then act on their feelings shall dictate.

ELECTION NEWS.

The edition of our paper is so large that we are obliged to put it to press early. Of course, we shall be able to give our readers no intelligence of the results of the Presidential election till next week. We hope to have a good report from the Free Democracy.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

The following admirable Speech can be supplied by the publishers:

HON. HORACE MANN'S SPEECH ON THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY. Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price, including postage, \$2 per hundred.

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RELATIONS OF SLAVERY TO THE UNION AND THE STATES.

To the Editor of the *National Era*:

"Will the *Era* be so kind as to tell its readers—

"1. Whether Slavery is constitutional in those States admitted into the Union since the organization of the Federal Government.

"2. If Slavery is to be protected by the plebe of State Rights, what is the difference between State Rights and State Wrong?"

"3. How old is the crime of 'No more Slave Territory'?" It seems to have been agitated as early as 1787.

"If the *Era* has published something specific on these questions already, please forward at my expense. Respectfully, &c."

The Federal Government is derivative, not original—in a Government of grants—or grants of power made by the States. Powers not granted by the States are reserved to them or to the People thereof, (in the language of the Constitution,) and would be reserved to them, were there no constitutional declaration of the kind.

Under the Constitution, the States, new and old, hold the same relations to the Federal Government. It has no more power over one class than over the other.

The power to legislate for the creation, support, or abolition of Slavery in the States, is not among the delegated powers of the Federal Government. The attempt by this Government at such legislation in any State, would be a usurpation.

Much depends upon a careful definition of words. "Is Slavery constitutional in those States admitted into the Union since the formation of the Federal Government?" What is meant by "constitutional?" If by it our correspondent mean, in virtue of the force of, with the formal sanction of, the Constitution, we answer that in such a sense, Slavery is not constitutional either in the old or new States—because the Constitution has not created, sustained, or formally sanctioned it by the Federal Constitution.

The second question of our correspondent seems to imply discontent with the distribution of powers between the States and the Federal Government, because State Rights are used to protect Slavery. Do we find with our treaties of commerce and amity with England and Spain, because they do not make provision for the abolition of Cuban Slavery and British Aristocracy? These treaties respect National Rights; but are National Rights National Wrongs, because they exclude us from interference with the local concerns of England and Spain, and these nations from interference with our local concerns?

"How old is the cry of 'No more Slave Territory'?" As old as the Congress of the Confederation, when it was the policy of all the States except South Carolina and Georgia, to make all territory belonging to the Confederation free, and when public sentiment regarded Slavery as temporary.

DESIGNS UPON HAITI.

We have seen the following significant paragraph in several newspapers:

Important Movement concerning Hayti—it is stated that two American gentlemen, officers of the army of the Dominican Republic, in the last month, made arrangements with certain parties in the United States for the purchase of a steamer, in which they propose to take a large number of emigrants to Dominica. Eight hundred men, it is said, have already enlisted for colonization among the Dominicans, the terms offered being highly advantageous to men of enterprise and intelligence.

There is constant hostility between the Government of Hayti and the eastern part of the island, styled the Dominican Republic. Is not this hostility fomented by the white Americans who have obtained foothold there? This so-called Republic is about as much a reality as the Mosquito King.

Gov. Ushazie advertises his farm in Iowa for sale. He is going to Texas, the climate of Iowa being too rigid for him.

PARTIES AND COALITIONS.

To the Editor of the *National Era*:

There is much dissatisfaction here among the members of the Hale and Julian Club,

concerning a letter purporting to be from you to Mr. Swisher, of this place. The letter is said to contain statements in regard to Mr. Allison's course in Congress, and the use made of him here was disadvantageous to the candidate for Mr. White, who regularly nominated

him. But he publicly denies knowing anything about it, and gives it as his opinion that you never wrote such letter. By vote of the Club, I am directed to write to you and inquire whether you have written to any one here in regard to the Congressional nominees, and so, what you said, and how you came to interfere in the matter. An immediate answer will help our cause. Address

Rev. Josiah Heathman,
Newcastle, Lawrence County, Penn.
Oct. 21, 1852.

ANSWER BY THE EDITOR OF THE ERA.

The terms of this letter towards the close are rather too peremptory to suit our taste, but waiving all objections on that score, we shall cheerfully answer, and prefer to answer publicly. Happily, what we do in politics we are willing should be proclaimed upon the house-top.

Sometimes before the election the following letter was addressed to us:

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 24, 1852.

DEAR SIR: You will pardon me for the liberty which I take in addressing you. But the subject of the letter must be my apology. To be brief, I will state that in this Congressional district we have three persons nominated for Congress. Mr. Hubbard is the nominee of the Free Democracy; Mr. Allison is the nominee of the Whig party; and Mr. Trout the candidate of the Old Democracy.

We have no prospect of electing the candidate of the Free Democracy, but the contest between the others is doubtful. The candidate of the Old Democracy

contains opinions in accordance with Mr. Buchanan, and opposed to agitation.

The object of this letter is to ascertain your opinion of Mr. Allison upon the subject. Do you consider him, from what you know of him, to be reliable upon the questions growing out of Slavery? Many of our friends here are desirous of throwing their votes for the man who would stand up for Freedom in the Halls of Congress. Mr. Allison professes to be opposed to the demands of Slavery, but I wish to know how he acted when in Congress. Please answer over our earliest convenience. Your letter shall be confidential, as I wish this to be so considered.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

Dr. Bailey. JOHN K. SWISHER.

Knowing that Mr. Allison's conduct in his representative character, in relation to slavery, had been right, it was just to him, when questioned upon that point, to say so. We did say so in the following letter, in which we carefully refrained from interfering with the politics of the District, and requested Mr. Swisher to show the letter to Mr. Hubbard, who, as we understand from him, was the Free Soil candidate.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

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of our vast continent, congregate here. As the spot where all legislation upon the great industrial interests of the country is carried on, it is natural that we should have a knowledge of the condition of those interests. Nowhere in the country could an exhibition be more likely to contribute to the permanent and widespread reputation of works of superior merit, or to render greater service to the cause of American labor."

We hope our readers generally will do what they can to promote an enterprise which has so many claims to public favor.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

We published last week an account of the unprecedented sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin in England. If anything, the sensation created by it is greater than that produced by it here. The people and the aristocracy, the common reader and the critic, are alike interested in it. It has already been reviewed in their leading papers, and will soon be taken up by the Quarterly. We happen to know that the author is daily receiving letters of congratulation from the most distinguished literary people of Britain, so that she is in no danger of being hurt by the weekly abuse of the New York Observer.

The following extract of an article in the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter*, confirms an opinion previously expressed by the New York Evening Post, as to the manner in which the work so rapidly took possession of the country. It did not come forth from the press as an unknown book, but had been slowly creating a powerful interest, by its appearance in a largely-circulated weekly paper, during a period of eight months. Those who read it in parts, were anxious to have the whole of it. On railroads, steamboats, at hotels, fragmentary portions of it were seen by travellers. Subscribers would lend to their neighbors and talk of nothing but Uncle Tom. In this way, the public expectation was excited, and when the book was issued from the press, its merits, already everywhere known, secured for it an unprecedented demand.

But, to the extract from the *Reporter*:

"The circumstances connected with the rapid and widely extended influence of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' exceeding, perhaps, that of any other work which has issued from the press, are not generally known in this country. From the very first moment of its publication in the United States, in the volume form, a perfect *furor* was created, and it was evident that the book could not have arisen in the absence of some existing cause, as the demand across before the reviews had appeared in the public press. The first edition was out of the hands of the publisher, the demand became so great that both paper-makers and printers were compelled to work night and day; and with all their efforts they were unable to keep up a sufficient supply. In eight weeks, fifty thousand copies, making one hundred thousand copies, were sold, and it was necessary to close the reprints circulated in this country. Up to this time, above one hundred thousand copies have been sold, and the demand is still very great. Perhaps, a number considerably beyond that of the United States is in circulation in this country. 'Uncle Tom,' then, made his first bow to the world on the month of June, 1851, in the columns of the *National Era*, an Anti-Slavery paper, published in the city of Washington, D. C. It is considered to be one of the best in the United States. The *Era*, at that period, enjoyed a circulation of 15,000 copies weekly, which has since been increased, we believe, through Mrs. Stowe's work, to 20,000 copies weekly; and we are happy to find that so valuable an adjunct to the Anti-Slavery cause is still increasing its readers and its influence. *Appearing as it did, from week to week, in chapters, or sections, during a period of ten months, it was the most extraordinary success of the year, and it may be said, in some measure, for the extraordinary demand for the work in so short a period.*"

As the great merits of the work were not generally known till some time after it had begun to appear in our paper, it is but proper to say that it had not much effect on our circulation; though, should the author now commence another similar work in the *Era*, we have no doubt its effect in this way would be most decided.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The reaction on the Continent of Europe seems for a time to have prostrated the cause of Republicanism, has greatly stimulated emigration to this country. The New York Herald compiles from the record of the Commissioners of Emigration the following table of the number of emigrants arrived at New York from the beginning of the present year:

	All other	Total.
Jan. - - -	6,631 3,426	11,029
Feb. - - -	2,834 1,378	5,842
March - - -	13,213 1,141	21,754
April - - -	11,164 4,485	15,649
May - - -	12,875 13,939	6,558 33,372
June - - -	15,876 22,339	10,010 49,225
July - - -	9,193 12,573	3,087 24,553
August - - -	11,618 15,652	7,000 34,270
Sept. 22 - -	5,483 3,569	4,908 13,260
Total - - -	88,664 92,686	45,624 226,976

In former years, the Irish emigration was far the largest; but, according to the table, a great change has taken place during the last six months, for which the figures stand as follows:

From April 1 to September 22.

Irish emigrants to this port - - - 65,956
German emigrants - - - 84,066

We are sorry the Chronicle should have spoiled its praise of our Presidential candidate, by publishing in the same number an article making reference to him, the very latest of whom was Mr. Hale, while all the latter's greatness and goodness, and because of these, would feel himself honored in stooping to an *Exchange*.

Not exactly. We don't think that any man in this world is so exalted that any other man, even the most humble, would be honored by uniting his shoes.

CONCERT OF THE GOODALL FAMILY.—We had the pleasure of attending the vocal and instrumental Concert given by the Goodall Family, on Saturday evening, in the beautiful saloon of Iron Hall, and were highly delighted with the performance of the evening. The singing of Mrs. Goodall (better known in the musical world as Madame Petit) will compare very favorably with that of any of our most popular singers. But the wonder and admiration of the evening was Master Goodall, a youth of about ten years of age, whose performance on the violin is truly astonishing—executing some of the most difficult pieces with apparently the greatest ease. If he may not be considered "the wonder of the age," he certainly may be considered "a wonder for his age."

Should they conclude to give another concert in this city, we would advise all lovers of good music not to fail of being present. *

RELIGIOUS BOOK DEPOSITORY.—We perceive our neighbor, Austin Gray, has associated with him in business, W. Ballantine, who was formerly, we believe, connected with the extensive publishing house of Carter & Brothers, New York, and has removed to a larger store, nearly opposite his old stand and our office. The store has been handsomely fitted up, and large additions made to their stock of books, stationery, and religious works

adapted to the youthful mind, as also school and miscellaneous books. We learn by their catalogue that their store is to be the depository for the publications of the Methodist Book Concern, Presbyterian Board, Am. Tract Society, Am. S. S. Union, Bible Society, and Carter & Brothers' religious book publishing house.

This is the only establishment of the kind in the District, the want of which has long been felt by the religious portion of our community and vicinity, and we are pleased to learn it deserves, the liberal patronage of our citizens.

For the National Era.

TO MY PERSONAL FRIENDS.

WRITTEN IN THE SUMMER TWILIGHT.

ANN PRESTON.

FRIENDS of mine! beloved and cherished, Ye have been with me to-day, And the golden light of memory Softly on your faces lay.

In my spirit's still recesses, Humid yet morning dew, Cool retreats from toiling labors, Quiet nests are kept for you.

Tokens of the love ye gave me— Seeds ye sowed by the way— Words and deeds ye have forgotten, Bud and blossom there for ye.

And they cheer me, the beloved ones, Mid the labor, and the strife, And the sorrow, and the beauty, And the mystery of life.

Life! that seemed the Sphinx's riddle, Strange and solemn unto me, And of that's yet been opened, Love has been the mystic key!

Of the hopes that tinged the morning, Some have set to rise no more! Of friends who sailed beside us, Some have reached the other shore:

But the Living Soul of Beauty, Piercing breeze and tree, Stars and waters, sound and silence, Fairer grows to you and me.

And there is one bond celestial, Keeping love forever bright— Beautiful from everlasting— Pure devotion to the Right.

Shall not this O friends! go with us, In our march adown the years, As a talismanic Presence, A Shechinim mid our tears?

Fare ye well! the sunless shades! Field and forest fade from view; Darkness cometh while I bless you, But the morning comes! too.

West Grove, Pa., 1852.

LETTER FROM THE NORTHWEST.

ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS, Oct. 18, 1852.

To the Editor of the *National Era*:

DEAR Sir: In the last number of the *Era*, I notice a letter from H. Martyn, of Massachusetts, calling for information in regard to Minnesota; which communication is accompanied with a request from yourself that "J. W. N. will please attend."

Your correspondent says that "there are thousands of families at this moment New England, who would gladly move West, were it not for the difficulties of crossing the mountains." This is not true.

There are now so many up, that a favorable location costs too much for the means of most Eastern farmers. They are now just beginning to settle among us, from abroad, exert the right influence, our Territory is safe. Let those who love virtue and sobriety come and build their homes by ours; and while they are improving their fortunes, they may do much to make Minnesota an example and ornament to the nation. More anon.

Yours truly, J. W. M.

For the True Democrat.

INFAMOUS PERVERSION.

Our Whig friends are too quick upon trigger. They pull them, or fire their gun is quick. The consequence is, that, having called their friends to see kill their game, they miss fire, and are laughed at.

The *Era* is a great paper! Dr. Bailey is a great writer. His journal and the *True Democrat* are in the lead. The *True Democrat* is the only paper which dares attempt it—which had enough to speak the truth, which is heroic enough to call upon all its friends to sustain Gen. Scott. That's the Whig talk, and this paragraph, with all sorts of flaring headings, is paraded forth as conclusive of the *Era's* position, and Dr. Bailey's wish.

Plots for the annexation of Cuba, and the dismemberment of Mexico, are thickening. In the character of Gen. Pierce, in his party training, in the history of the influences which secured the election of Gen. Scott, and the Union forces of the Pittsburg Convention, Dr. Giddings of combining with Democrats to defeat General Scott, and the Union forces of Gen. Hale and Mr. Chase with coalescing with Whigs to defeat General Pierce. The *National Era* is also denounced in the same style. This is all unjust and libelous. Mr. Giddings, Mr. Hale, Mr. Chad, and the *National Era* are all working in union to support our friends for the Pittsburgh nominations; and it appears that particularly the class of voters and another to others, that is, it is for reasons, such as we have exhibited in all frankness, and not with a view to dishonest coalition with any other party."

A few more such efforts will drive thousands of honest Whigs into our ranks. The press, so dishonest, cannot be upheld. The people will not sustain it. It is time it should be understood, much as we and our friends may respect Dr. Bailey or various opinions, and respect each other, we must part company. Let them help themselves out of this difficulty, and will do it, in spite of great names, or parties, or papers, or all combined. They would not be swayed from their position, if what the Whig Friends were true; being false, they can only spur those who have played the mean trick."

For the National Era.

WHO ARE TO BE TRUSTED.

DEAR Sir: With no late remark in the *Era* have I been better pleased than in that where you assert that the Free Democracy are the only class of men the South can safely trust. Who are the true friends of the South? Those who move, and are moved, and strive to help them out of this difficulty, and to represent the real interests of all classes and sections, or those who, when asked the question they are so fond of asking others, "what can be done with slavery?" almost invariably reply, "let it die out of itself;" knowing and acknowledging, as they do, at the same time, the improvement and ruin that inevitably attend it.

"To the *Era*, say here, there is no reason to suppose that there is not a *real* and *genuine* cause for the *White* to interfere with the *Black*. The Free States are so rapidly gaining upon the Slave States, that it will be but a few years before we shall have such an immense preponderance that we can do just as we please."

Well, what then—is the real result but a miserable loss of time and prosperity—what but a serious aggravation of all our dangers and difficulties, both local and general, and eventually under social and political inferiority to the *White*? I leave it to the *White* to answer.

Let me say, then, to our Eastern friends, who have left; and the question with them is, whether it equals the ideas they have formed of it. Let me say, then, to our Eastern friends, to begin with, that this is no such paradise as some have dreamed of. Men have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," in Minnesota, as well as elsewhere; and we are not free from the difficulties of the *White* in this country. There is a hundred-fold better than the one they have left; but the question with them is, whether it equals the ideas they have formed of it. Let me say, then, to our Eastern friends, to begin with, that this is no such paradise as some have dreamed of. Men have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," in Minnesota, as well as elsewhere; and we are not free from the difficulties of the *White* in this country. There is a hundred-fold better than the one they have left; but the question with them is, whether it equals the ideas they have formed of it. 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THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 4, 1852.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.
A VISION OF WORLDS.
BY MARY CLEMENCE AMES.

Lost to the sense of earth's dull sights,
On new-lent wings my spirit flies,
And resting on heaven's terraced heights,
It reads the mystery of the skies.
Faith, glimmering beams of distant light,
Are, now, no longer all I see,
Of worlds, which measure in their flight.
The circles of infinity.

Fathoms depths sweep far below;
Measureless heights above I see;
While towering forms form the gates,
Which shut from sight the Duty.
Infinite length their folds embrace,
As o'er all human thought they rise;
Where surges deeps of fanning worlds,
Form the faint outlines of the skies.
Here central suns shoot forth their rays,
And rolling orbs their cycles keep;
While forming spheres, like Eden isles,
In seas of other softly sleep.

On, with unutterable pace;
Rush sweeping worlds of filmy light,
While o'er interminable plains,
Lie long stretches of night.

Anthems are sung and echoes heard,
Waking the mysteries of sound;
The solemn hymns of singing worlds,
Wake music in the vast profound.
O! 'tis an angel's soul were mine,
With powers divine to grasp each sight,
No measured length of rolling years
Should mark the boundaries of my flight.

But, for a trembling child of earth,
I view God's might—his glory here;
Lost in infinity of sight,
My human heart is filled with fear.
In vain may thought essay to rise;
Imagination's swift pace
Grows faint and slow, when mortals strive
The mastery of God to trace.

But, O! we know that He who made
And rules this vast immensity,
Will give unto a deathless soul,
A life of immortality.

Mysterious voices in its depths,
But faintly toll what it shall be;
In the undying light of stars,
I seek my own eternity.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the *New York Tribune*:
I am informed by Mrs. Stowe that a mistake exists in the last letter of hers in the published correspondence between her and Dr. Parker, in the *Independent* of October 7, and also in the *New York Observer*. The whole passage following should be left out:

"MY DEAR SIR: There are some few things in this matter that you know perfectly well, for I know that you were satisfied at the time we had our interview. In the first place, that the article, published in the *Independent*, was published as a sentiment to be replied to in a dramatic argument, for everybody knows that that is the character of the article. And your name was given, simply as the name of a leading man who was known to have publicly advanced that sentiment. I have no possible means of knowing that the sentiment was not yours, and the very strongest evidence for believing that it was, since had allowed it to silence to become a historical document. You know, however, that the article was an entirely new one, which placed side by side with what I quoted, is such that not one man in ten can be made to see any difference. I know this, because I have tried earnestly and sincerely to explain to sensible men what you did mean by the language which you admit that you used, and it has failed to produce any impression on them, except this, that it is a Jesuitical construction of language, by which either of two opposite assertions can be made according to the writer's convenience according to need."

"I can still recall the facts of the case just as I wrote them—first, what you did say; second, what you did say; third, the evidence that you knew the construction which the world was putting upon your language, and yet you did not contradict it. But I certainly think that the whole matter is in a more creditable form to you than if I should do so."

"I have done what I consider to be perfectly honest, and fair, and have no impatience for which you have given to me, or excuse."

"You know perfectly well, Mr. Parker, for I told you frankly, that I did not consider myself to have acted wrong in this matter, but simply to have fallen into a mistake, which your silence rendered unavoidable, and I consider myself to have said all that you can possibly expect from me under the circumstances."

"Mrs. Stowe gives the following explanation of the reason why the mistake occurred, and, although the latter is meant for me, and too colloquial, I prefer giving the correction in Mrs. Stowe's language:

"In your expose, my last letter to Dr. Parker has one mistake, which occurred in this way: Mrs. Hooker copied it for me, and Mr. Stowe looked it over in the copy which was sent to Dr. Parker. He desired me to have the enclosed omitted, as he feared it might only tend to prove that I had done wrong in this matter, but I omitted them in the copy, and, I suppose, erased them from my copy. Notwithstanding my protestations to Dr. Parker, I consented to it, to be my duty to answer this question; and I therefore state in reply to it, that, so far as it goes, it is correct."

"This letter appears in the published correspondence in the *New York Observer*, just as it was in the *Independent*. The reason is, that Dr. Parker, having mislaid his copy of the letter, applied to me for it, and was furnished with it just as it had been sent to me."

"By publishing this, you will perhaps save some misapprehension."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A CARD—I deem it proper to say, in this manner, that it is not my design to enter into a newspaper controversy with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The difficulties between my wife and Mrs. Stowe were thrust upon the public by herself and her brother, without my knowledge or consent, or that of my legal counsel. For that reason, I have not been able to take up Mr. Beecher's account of the interview between him and myself, besides my assertion that he did not give me any sort of permission to publish the letters, I offer: 1. My letter to Professor Stowe, written two hours after Mr. Beecher left my study, but omitted in the copy of Mr. Beecher's report of the correspondence; 2dly, Mr. Beecher's letter to Mrs. Stowe, giving his account of the interview; 3dly, Mrs. Stowe's letter to him, giving Mr. Beecher's account of his interview with me, and, 4thly, Mr. Beecher's letter to himself, a few minutes after it took place. In no one of these four narratives is there any allusion to my having signed or consented to the publication of those letters. The terms in which Mr. Beecher speaks of me in his letter to Mrs. Stowe, and the explanation of his design drawing up the letter for Mrs. Stowe to sign, are, I think, perfectly clear. The difficulty is, that he cannot be expected, after this, that I should take any further steps toward the private settlement of the dispute; but I shall receive and entertain with kindness any proposition which may be made in the spirit of Prof. Stowe's last communication to me. This communication, which is of material interest, was also omitted in Mr. Beecher's account of the correspondence in the *New York Observer* of October 7.

I subjoin the letters referred to above, and request those papers which have printed Mr. Beecher's statement to copy this card, with the appended communication.

JOEL PARKER.

1. My letter to Professor Stowe.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 9, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Your very kind note of the 7th came to hand. But an hour before receiving it, I had a friendly interview with Rev. H. W. Beecher—an interview that seems to me to promise an amicable arrangement. I am much obliged for all the kind

things you say of your friendship, and that of Dr. Lyman Beecher, for me. I have no doubt that friendship has been sincere. On my part it has been heartily reciprocated. You may rest assured that I shall not be impatient. I desire nothing but the simplest and plainest justice, and will not make for you intentionally a party of unnecessary trouble.

Yours truly, JOEL PARKER.

Rev. C. E. Stowe, D. D.

2. Rev. H. W. Beecher's account of the Interview in the *Independent*.

I enclosed the correspondence to Mrs. Stowe, and wrote the following note to accompany it, which note is certainly not reverent as it would be, but it is the best I can do, and I entreated toward Dr. Parker.

After criticizing her card, as attempting to do too many things, and on that account failing to produce the impression which she desired, I proceeded to say:

3. When an apology is made before the public, it ought to be explicit as to at once to gain for the maker the credit of honesty, frankness, and honor; and then, when you have made your point, let your audience know that you have made your point.

Nevertheless, I took it to be, that Dr. Parker made my way. We tinkered a little, as you will see, and in this shape agreed to let it go. But I felt bad about it. I said to him, "Mr. Parker, I don't like the whole thing. If you will give me pen and ink, and leave me alone, I will write one to my mind." So I wrote the enclosed, i. e., two letters as from him, and one from myself, to satisfy him that these will make a good impression.

You will see that you do not commit yourself as to whether he ever said, in any other controversy, this thing. You express a judgment made upon documents presented. Besides, I am quite satisfied that he has been misrepresented in that regard.

That being the case, I desire much unequivocal statement to that point. Then at statement of the way in which you got your name, will have both to apologize you and to show that he brought the infliction on his own head.

If you approve this, send a copy, in your handwriting, to Wm. Harned, A. S. Rooms, No. 43 Beekman street, New York, and he will see to its insertion in *Tribune*, *Era*, and *Independent*. Truly yours, H. W. B.

I leave for Indiana, Monday.

3. Mrs. Stowe's letter to me.

BRUNSWICK, Friday, July 1, 1852.

DEAR SIR: As your letter, addressed to my son, is one that I can answer better than he, I shall now reply to it by stating to you briefly all I know of the matter under consideration.

The card which I sent to my brother contained what I then supposed, and do still suppose, to be fair and just exposition of the whole state of the case. I received a letter in reply from my brother, in which he stated that he had shown that card to you—that you and he had together variously amended and altered it in regard to expression, until you were content with it.

My brother then went on to say, "He said to you, Mr. Parker, the wording of this does not exactly please me, and I think if you will give me liberty to draw up a form, I can produce one that will give satisfaction to both sides. He went on to say that he now sent me this form, which, if I was willing to accede to it, and adopt as my language, I was to copy with my own handwriting, and send to the care of Mr. William Harned, who would see to its insertion in the *Era*, *Tribune*, and *Independent*.

I was of the opinion at the time that the card I had sent was a mere just and fair exposure of the subject, and I should have much preferred its publication.

In it were represented, as acting with the clemency and dignity which became a Christian nation, my efforts to secure a just and sincere feel, a pleasure in repairing any remaining injury which I might have done you.

Nothing could have been more surprising than the receipt of your letter. You will perceive at once that the case lies between you and my brother Henry, who judges from the tone of his letter to me considered himself to be acting with all kindness, fairness, and good faith, as it always does act. I think he will be equally surprised with myself to learn that you are to consider over him to have amounted to have assisted to you, in so far as to make it necessary for him to leave for Indiana.

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